

U. S. Adopts Policy Of 'Watchful Waiting' On Aid to Soviet

Russia Is Expected To Request Release of 'Frozen' Assets

BACKGROUND—

President has authority under Lease-Lend Act to send war materials to Soviet if he considers Russian defense against Hitler vital to American security. Before Nazi attack on Soviet, this country had sharply restricted strategic exports to Russia on grounds of own defense needs. Any move to support Russia now would be based on realization that any forces opposing Hitler benefit American defense and would imply no support of Communism as such.

The United States, its sympathies officially cast with Russia in her fight against Germany, cautiously avoided any immediate commitments today on extension of direct material aid to the Soviet. Uncertainty over the Red Army's ability to hold out against the Nazi attackers long enough to make effective use of weapons from this country was believed to be one of the factors inspiring a policy of "watchful waiting" on the question of lease-lend or other active American assistance.

There also are practical difficulties of transportation in the way of sending tools of war to the Soviet, as well as the question of whether increasing the flow of supplies to Britain to bolster her air offensive against Germany would not be of greater value in overcoming the common menace of Hitlerism.

Decision Withheld. At any rate, Acting Secretary of State Welles made it clear yesterday that this Government is withholding any decision on the question of making Russia a beneficiary under the Lease-Lend Act pending a definite request for assistance from the Soviet.

In informed quarters it was generally believed that Russia would not immediately ask lease-lend aid, but would seek release of "frozen" Russian assets in this country and permission to buy and export vital defense materials.

The idea of aiding Russia as much as practicable, line with Mr. Welles' declaration on behalf of President Roosevelt that any rallying of forces opposing Hitlerism redounded to the benefit of American defense and security, although Communism is as "anti-American" as Nazism, has gained substantial backing in the Senate.

Danger Removed. In connection with suggestions for relaxation of restrictions which have largely prevented Russian purchase and export of strategic materials from this country in recent months, it was pointed out that the Russo-German conflict has ended the danger of such supplies reaching the Reich via the Trans-Siberian Railroad. The suspicion that some American goods were being trans-shipped to Germany by that route was one reason for the restrictions in effect before the war's spread to the east the Associated Press reported.

The sealing of the trans-Siberian route, officials noted in passing, also cuts off the substantial supplies which Germany was reported to be receiving recently from Japan and closes the last big door for German nationalists seeking to return home from the Western Hemisphere through the British blockade.

Before her purchases were restricted, the Soviet was a large buyer of defense machine tools, other types of machinery needed for arms production, and some raw materials. Although United States defense needs must now be considered first, it was indicated that Russia would be permitted to purchase whatever supplies could be spared.

Clark Opposes Aid to Soviet. Senator Clark, Democrat of Mississippi, in attacking lease-lend assistance, told newsmen today that "I am absolutely against giving Russia any help. We don't have enough defense equipment to make it a good defense alliance with Communism would do inestimable damage to our own political structure. It would only encourage Communism in this country."

Clark, a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, in opposition to administration foreign policy, remarked, however, that the Russo-German conflict reminded him that "Russia was the means of the downfall of two of the greatest soldiers in history—Napoleon and Charles XII of Sweden."

On the other side of the fence, Senator Van Nuys, Democrat, of Indiana, announced in favor of extending aid to Russia under provisions of the Lease-Lend Act. "We can help them make it a good fight," he declared, "in the hope that both Hitler and Stalin will be exterminated."

Sees Defeat of Hitler. Senator Van Nuys said he believed the Russian engagement in the fighting of the end of Hitler. He said he believed Hitler would be defeated. He said he believed Hitler would be defeated.

Senator Byrnes, Democrat, of South Carolina, acting Democratic leader, said it would be a routine step to grant Russia aid under the lease-lend program because she is opposing Nazi-ism. But he added it might be difficult to deliver the goods.

From Senator Connally, Democrat, of Texas, high-ranking member of the Foreign Relations Committee, came a statement that, "I think we might send Russia some war materials if she needs them, but the problem of transportation may be difficult."

Senator Smith, Democrat, of South Carolina, who sometimes opposes administration foreign policy, declared that "we should give Russia anything she needs to fight Germany."

Senator La Follette, Progressive, of Wisconsin, a minority member of the Foreign Relations Committee, said, in a statement, that Americans would "cry in unison, 'a plague on both your houses'" as a result of the Russo-German conflict.

Officer's Rites Tomorrow. Funeral services for Comdr. Eugene Augustus Vickery, Medical Corps, U. S. N., retired, will be held at Arlington National Cemetery at 2 p. m. tomorrow. Capt. Robert D. Workman, of the Navy Chaplain Corps will officiate.

Court Assignments

(Continued From Page 2-X.)

ger & Young; Baker; United States attorney; Councilor on Hay et al.; attorneys, Clephane, Latimer & Hall—King & Nollinger; Bastian; Clagett & Wainwright.

Rich vs. Weinstein; attorneys, Schwartz—Minovitz.

Criminal Court No. 1—Justice Goldsborough.

United States vs. Evelyn M. Stewart.

United States vs. Luther Matthews and William C. Hill.

United States vs. Earl H. Gregory.

United States vs. James A. Jenkins.

United States vs. Thomas W. Butler.

United States vs. Robert Akins.

United States vs. William O. Davis.

United States vs. Melvin J. Wynn.

United States vs. Tom James Brown.

United States vs. Raymond Harris.

United States vs. Eugene J. Venev.

Arraignments: United States vs. Richard Rice, Raymond Brooke, Charles E. Grandison, Norwood Stubbs and Olen Mitchell.

Criminal Court No. 2—Justice Adkins.

Lunacy inquest: United States vs. Estelle O'Connor.

United States vs. Jean Christopher Troalen.

United States vs. G. A. Penska.

United States vs. Louis R. Osteen.

United States vs. Samuel Peritt.

United States vs. Obbie Stinson.

Criminal Court No. 4—Justice Briggie.

United States vs. Leon A. Jones.

United States vs. Henry T. Bond.

United States vs. Ernest H. Frazier.

United States vs. Burgess Bumgardner.

United States vs. Harry B. Eury.

Jury Actions.

Adm. in re estate of Emma Bowles; attorneys, W. E. Richardson, C. E. Ford, W. M. Eastman, S. F. Blanken, G. W. Smith, D. K. Staley.

2985—Seeger vs. George Transfer Co.; attorneys, H. M. Goldstein, Lester Wood—Clephane, Latimer & Hall.

2773—Mahoney vs. Pitchler; attorneys, R. W. McMahon—Louis Ottenberg, Wilbur Gray, W. V. Murphy, I. B. Yochelson, J. N. Halper.

2219—Powers vs. Capital Transit Co.; attorneys, Smith & Edwards—W. Kelly, R. E. L. Goff.

1692—Goffney vs. Freeman; attorneys, W. T. Hannan—Welch, Daily & Welch.

2193—Gates et al. vs. Meyer et al.; attorneys, H. L. McCormick, C. L. Stout—V. O. Hill, Spencer Gorman, J. W. Fisher.

2194—Gates et al. vs. Washington Daily News; attorneys, H. L. McCormick, C. L. Stout—Charles Walker, Mark Friedlander, V. O. Hill, J. W. Philby.

2326—Cunningham vs. Kraft et al.; attorneys, C. D. Branson—S. J. Hommedieu, Jerome Clark in P. R.

Inq.—Jackson et al. vs. Clarke; attorney, J. B. Gunion—none.

Inq.—Clarke vs. Evans; attorneys, Pitt, in p. p.—none.

141—Raymond et al. vs. Horton Motor Lines; attorneys, M. P. Keogh—H. I. Quinn.

1407—Harris vs. Capital Transit Co.; attorneys, W. E. Leahy, E. B. Sullivan, Newmyer & Bress—E. L. Jones.

2286—Young vs. Foley Dog Show; attorneys, Newmyer & Bress—Swingle & Swingle.

1532—Pearl vs. Thompson; attorneys, R. A. Cusick—Swingle & Swingle; Welch, Daily & Welch.

2045—Young vs. T. O. A. J. Wilson; attorneys, S. P. Smith, J. J. Wilson.

2198—Cock vs. Naylor; attorneys, James O'Donnell, J. F. Reilly—H. K. Presley, P. B. Ennis.

2227—Ray vs. Potomac River Lines; attorneys, Charles Walker—A. J. Quinn.

2344—MacKlin vs. Bildman; attorneys, Max Ostrow, Maurice Friedman—Irvin Goldstein.

1275—Lynch vs. Romm; attorneys, J. J. Mallow—H. I. Quinn.

692—Levine vs. Washington Terminal Corp.; attorneys, Lester Wood—Hamilton & Hamilton.

199—Tully vs. Washington Properties, Inc.; attorneys, W. E. Leahy, E. B. Sullivan—Peelle, Lesh, Drain & Barnard, C. W. Arth.

Non-Jury Actions.

2048—Walden et al. vs. Guthrie; attorneys, J. J. Hayden—R. A. Cusick.

Adv.—U. S. vs. Belt; attorneys, Alexander Bell—W. E. Richardson.

2214—Beaton Co. vs. Berberich; attorneys, A. J. Hilland—Toomey & Toomey.

2413—Occidental Hotel vs. Schunder; attorneys, E. E. Cummins; Denny Hughes—E. E. Kaehne; Pickens & Heagle.

Adm.—in re estate of Roberts; attorneys, R. E. Wellford—Edmund Campbell.

1187—Sartori vs. Sartori; attorneys, Hugh Ober—R. A. Cusick.

Mo.—Ward vs. Ryan; attorneys, Scott Kellogg—H. L. Ryan, Jr.; Joseph Roney.

Mo.—Sells vs. Sells; attorneys, Joseph Di Leo—Ward McCarthy.

Adv.—Phillips vs. Phillips; attorneys, M. Gerwitz—A. F. Adams.

Adv.—Smith vs. Smith; attorneys, R. A. Cusick—D. L. Riordan.

2121—Garrett vs. Garrett; attorneys, Raymond Neudecker—J. W. Berger.

2280—Briscoe vs. Briscoe; attorneys, B. T. Sanders—A. J. Howard, Jr.

2292—Gregory vs. Gregory; attorneys, Raymond Neudecker—Paul Jamieson.

2294—Pike vs. Pike; attorneys, C. L. Dawson—Raymond Neudecker.

2293—Hoover vs. Hoover; attorneys, Raymond Neudecker—T. O. Nichols.

2303—White vs. White; attorneys, Joseph J. Malloy—D. L. Grantham.

1630—Fletcher vs. Fletcher; attorneys, J. D. De Leo—N. S. Bowles.

2331—Maloney vs. Maloney; attorneys, Raymond Neudecker—H. M. Fowler.

2366—Penn vs. Penn; attorneys, G. B. Gunion—M. T. Woodruff; I. I. Bolotin.

2382—Hawkins vs. Hawkins; at-

torneys, L. W. Calne—H. A. Dyson.

2422—Ferber vs. Ferber; attorneys, Lambert & Hart—N. L. Ball.

2441—Haynes vs. Haynes; attorneys, Dolores Murray—M. G. Ehrlich.

2578—Thornton vs. Thornton; attorneys, S. H. Robeson—W. M. Shea.

2649—Thompson vs. Thompson; attorneys, C. H. Houston—L. W. Caine.

2652—King vs. King; attorneys, L. A. Block—W. B. McCarthy.

2654—Gorman vs. Gorman; attorneys, N. M. Lubar—A. L. Newmyer; David Hornstein.

2208—Kennedy vs. Kennedy; attorneys, S. M. Boyd—Newmyer & Shapiro.

1974—Guyan vs. Guyan; attorneys, Milton Kaplan—F. B. Potter.

Munsey Trust Co. vs. Wood; attorneys, R. H. Yeatman—Kurt Rieme.

Expose on Conditions In Mines Wins Guild Broun Award

\$250 Prize Presented To Writer for PM; Others Mentioned

By the Associated Press.

DETROIT, June 24.—The American Newspaper Guild today presented its \$250 Heywood Broun award for the year's "best news" paper job in the Broun spirit to Tom O'Connor of the New York newspaper, P. M.

He was cited for "his moving report on the conditions in the Nation's mines, dealing with the lack of safety in the mines which has taken so great a toll in human life."

Honorable mention went to Nathan Robertson, Leo Huberman, George E. Reedy and Kenneth G. Crawford, all for work in P. M. and Samuel Rafon of the New York Post.

Richard C. Boyer of U. S. Week, Roger Budrow of the Indianapolis Times and Luther Conant, Jr. of the Boston Transcript before its publication.

Judges were Paul Smith, editor and general manager of the San Francisco Chronicle; Louis M. Lyons, curator of the Nieman Foundation at Harvard University; Alfred McClung Lee of the Institute for Propaganda Analysis, New York; Lewis Gannett of the New York Herald-Tribune and Donald M. Sullivan of Boston, president of the guild.

Edward Allen of Boston announced to the convention a faction of the guild previously called "anti-administrators" and "independent" had become "Murray-Rodgers-Rodgers."

Seeking to defeat the present guild administration, the group endorsed the candidacies of Milton M. Murray, Detroit, for president; Samuel Eubanks, Oakland, Calif., for executive vice president, and William Rodgers, Washington, for secretary-treasurer.

Moscow

(Continued From First Page.)

These tense and hard times to violate discipline and spread panic will be regarded as an enemy of the Soviet state and treated mercilessly to the full extent of wartime law.

Along the whole vast front fighting was on buffer territory the recently acquired Baltic states, Eastern Poland and Bessarabia—into which Soviet Russia extended her frontiers westward since the end of 1939. German armies must push across 20 to 250 miles of this buffer front before coming to Russia's old frontier—and, presumably, her principal defense line.

300 Tanks Claimed.

The drives the Red Army reported thrusting back "beyond the state frontier" were said to have been aimed toward Siauliai (Shavli), 60 miles northeast from East Prussia into Sovietized Lithuania, and toward Rawa Ruska, 10 miles across the Soviet frontier from the Government General section of Poland—the section Germany kept under her control but did not annex after the 1939 fighting.

In the German drive toward Siauliai, the Russian communiqué said, "about 300 enemy tanks were destroyed by artillery fire."

Limited German gains were acknowledged in the central and north-central sections of the front where the communiqué said the Nazis took Brest Litovsk, 10 miles across the Bug River frontier from Poland, and Kolno and Lomza, 10 and 15 miles into Soviet territory from East Prussia.

The Russians declared the Nazi forces "met with no resistance" in other principal drives which crossed the Soviet frontier in the directions of Kaunas, capital of Lithuania; Grodno and Volkovisk (Volkovisk), beyond captured Kolno and Lomza, and Kobryn, northeast of Brest Litovsk.

Heavy Losses Claimed.

The communiqué added: "All enemy attacks in the direction of Wlodzimierz and Brody were repulsed with heavy losses to the enemy."

Wlodzimierz is 20 miles into Soviet territory, 80 miles south of Brest Litovsk, and Brody is 60 miles farther south, 40 miles into Soviet territory.

The Russians said they shot down 76 planes in the first day of fighting and 51 yesterday, besides forcing down and capturing another German aircraft on Russian soil.

(The Russian communiqué made no mention of the northern, Finnish front, or the southern, Bessarabian front.)

(A Finnish communiqué last night said Russian artillery had fired on a Finnish trawler, and Soviet soldiers shot at Finnish guards at one place along the border. There was no indication of an outbreak of general fighting.)

(Rumanian military circles at Ankara were reported to have said last night that their troops had penetrated 50 miles into Russian-occupied Bessarabia despite fierce Russian resistance. This would be a gain roughly one-half of the way across the province toward the big Soviet Black Sea port of Odessa.)

U. S. Metal Discoveries Used

In evolving new alloy construction steel, Swedish metallurgists were guided by recent experiences gained in the United States.

Employer-Employee Accord Urged Before Eucharistic Session

Father Gilligan Makes Plea; 50,000 Attend St. Paul Congress

By the Associated Press.

ST. PAUL, June 24.—The road to unity of effort between employer and employee in a world sundered by war was charted today by the Roman Catholic Church as it summoned to this peaceful land of lakes its worshippers to the ninth National Eucharistic Congress.

Presided over by Father Francis J. Gilligan of St. Paul, the sectional meeting on labor was opened with this admonition from the priest, long a figure in the oft-turbulent labor scene of the Northwest:

"There has been an unfortunate tendency to separate religion from all social living. Religion has been considered a Sunday function, with no relation to social problems."

Right of Worker.

"However, it has been the policy and teaching of popes that religion has application not only to personal life but to social life. Therefore, the relation between employer and employee must be examined in the light of the Ten Commandments."

While the Catholic Church defended the worker's right to property, it also defended the right of the worker to a wage that will permit support of a wife and family in decent comfort. The Catholic Church also looks upon working people as having a natural right to form unions and to bargain collectively.

Archbishop Samuel A. Stritch of Chicago, who gave the sermon at the formal opening of the congress, described the "attempt of moderns to do away with the inescapable fact of sin in human life" as "the root of all our great troubles."

50,000 Persons Attend.

Before a great audience in the Eucharistic center at the State Fair Grounds, estimated by officials at 50,000 persons, the archbishop called on leaders of the world to drive from their conduct of governments sin against Christ's way of life.

"Trouble and catastrophe have settled on the whole world," the archbishop declared. "What has happened? A thousand voices are crying out for help. They speak of unequal economic opportunities, of dense populations, maldistribution of natural resources and impossible trade barriers. All these things go into the making of the tragedy. But they are not its root and indeed its root lies in our sin as secondary causes."

The attempt of moderns to do away with the inescapable fact of sin in human life is stupid, foolish, it is the root of our great troubles."

Under a bright summer sky, the papal legate to the congress, Dennis Cardinal Dougherty of Philadelphia, in front of the altar, centered on a huge platform before the Fair Grounds grandstand began celebration of the long pontifical mass.

Mary Pickford, in Clinic, Isn't Seriously Sick

By the Associated Press.

CLEVELAND, June 24.—Mary Pickford, under observation in Cleveland clinic, will remain most of this week. Dr. Charles Higgins reported today. Clinic officials emphasized she was not seriously ill, but was not receiving visitors.

Her husband, Charles (Buddy) Rogers, accompanied the actress here yesterday.

It was understood from friends that Miss Pickford plans to take part July 1 in the dedication of a modern home in Glen James Longstreet at Gettysburg, Pa.

Over 80,000 tons of hempseed was gathered in Manchuria last season.

Weather Report

(Published by the United States Weather Bureau.)

District of Columbia—Generally fair with moderate temperature tonight and tomorrow, lowest temperature tonight about 62 degrees; general clouds mostly in the afternoon.

Maryland—Mostly cloudy tonight and tomorrow; little change in temperature.

Virginia—Mostly cloudy tonight and tomorrow with scattered showers in south portion; little change in temperature.

Five-day forecast for the period from 7:30 p. m., Tuesday, June 24, 1941, to 7:30 p. m., Saturday, June 28, 1941, inclusive.

Middle Atlantic States (District of Columbia, Virginia, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Eastern Pennsylvania and New York):

Temperatures slightly below normal rising to above normal by Saturday. Showers in southern Appalachian region at beginning of period, otherwise generally fair.

Ohio Valley (Kentucky, Ohio, West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania) and Tennessee:

Temperatures near normal becoming above normal in Ohio Valley toward end of period. Generally fair weather except showers in southern Appalachian at beginning of period.

Pressure has fallen over the South Atlantic States and a slight disturbance is centered over the Carolinas. Another disturbance moving westward over Northern New England. (Cincinnati, 1000 millibars, 12.00 inches; New York, 1000 millibars, 12.00 inches; Philadelphia, 1000 millibars, 12.00 inches; Washington, 1000 millibars, 12.00 inches; Baltimore, 1000 millibars, 12.00 inches; Boston, 1000 millibars, 12.00 inches; New Orleans, 1000 millibars, 12.00 inches; San Francisco, 1000 millibars, 12.00 inches; Los Angeles, 1000 millibars, 12.00 inches; San Diego, 1000 millibars, 12.00 inches; Honolulu, 1000 millibars, 12.00 inches; Manila, 1000 millibars, 12.00 inches; Cebu, 1000 millibars, 12.00 inches; Singapore, 1000 millibars, 12.00 inches; Batavia, 1000 millibars, 12.00 inches; Hong Kong, 1000 millibars, 12.00 inches; Shanghai, 1000 millibars, 12.00 inches; Peking, 1000 millibars, 12.00 inches; Tokyo, 1000 millibars, 12.00 inches; Yokohama, 1000 millibars, 12.00 inches; Kobe, 1000 millibars, 12.00 inches; Osaka, 1000 millibars, 12.00 inches; Kyoto, 1000 millibars, 12.00 inches; Hiroshima, 1000 millibars, 12.00 inches; Nagasaki, 1000 millibars, 12.00 inches; Fukuoka, 1000 millibars, 12.00 inches; Sapporo, 1000 millibars, 12.00 inches; Tokyo, 1000 millibars, 12.00 inches; Yokohama, 1000 millibars, 12.00 inches; Kobe, 1000 millibars, 12.00 inches; Osaka, 1000 millibars, 12.00 inches; Kyoto, 1000 millibars, 12.00 inches; Hiroshima, 1000 millibars, 12.00 inches; Nagasaki, 1000 millibars, 12.00 inches; Fukuoka, 1000 millibars, 12.00 inches; Sapporo, 1000 millibars, 12.00 inches; Tokyo, 1000 millibars, 12.00 inches; Yokohama, 1000 millibars, 12.00 inches; Kobe, 1000 millibars, 12.00 inches; Osaka, 1000 millibars, 12.00 inches; Kyoto, 1000 millibars, 12.00 inches; Hiroshima, 1000 millibars, 12.00 inches; Nagasaki, 1000 millibars, 12.00 inches; Fukuoka, 1000 millibars, 12.00 inches; Sapporo, 1000 millibars, 12.00 inches; Tokyo, 1000 millibars, 12.00 inches; Yokohama, 1000 millibars, 12.00 inches; Kobe, 1000 millibars, 12.00 inches; Osaka, 1000 millibars, 12.00 inches; Kyoto, 1000 millibars, 12.00 inches; Hiroshima, 1000 millibars, 12.00 inches; Nagasaki, 1000 millibars, 12.00 inches; Fukuoka, 1000 millibars, 12.00 inches; Sapporo, 1000 millibars, 12.00 inches; Tokyo, 1000 millibars, 12.00 inches; Yokohama, 1000 millibars, 12.00 inches; Kobe, 1000 millibars, 12.00 inches; Osaka, 1000 millibars, 12.00 inches; Kyoto, 1000 millibars, 12.00 inches; Hiroshima, 1000 millibars, 12.00 inches; Nagasaki, 1000 millibars, 12.00 inches; Fukuoka, 1000 millibars, 12.00 inches; Sapporo, 1000 millibars, 12.00 inches; Tokyo, 1000 millibars, 12.00 inches; Yokohama, 1000 millibars, 12.00 inches; Kobe, 1000 millibars, 12.00 inches; Osaka, 1000 millibars, 12.00 inches; Kyoto, 1000 millibars, 12.00 inches; Hiroshima, 1000 millibars, 12.00 inches; Nagasaki, 1000 millibars, 12.00